The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1869. NO. 112.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY

OFFICE, 74 FIFTH AVENUE,

(UPSTAIRS.)

C. H. REDMAN, - - - - - Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Money to Whom Money is Due.

No estate in the State has weighed more heavily on those unfortunately connected with it than the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, at any former time. Under the load they have been during eight years past, Charles H. Armstrong, Pittsburgh, January 15, 1869.

Fine Perfumeries.

Every variety at Fleming's, No. 66 Market street.

Salt and Petroleum.

We will sell you the one or sell by Wolcott & Pain Paint, the chemists of the nineteenth century, who have been cured by it. Try it.

Stewart's Flavoring Extracts.

All kinds at Fleming's, No. 66 Market street.

Fluxions!

Supplies at D. S. Baker's, 107 First avenue.

Cookery Wardrobe.

Save money every day by purchasing their goods at the Agency for Pittsburg Stove Manufactory, corner Diamond and Fifth avenue.

Drugs and Chemicals.

At Fleming's, No. 66 Market street.

Education of Boys.

Place your boys under the care of Prof. S. T. Taylor, of Boston, to acquire a thorough business education. He will teach them practical bookkeeping.

Bricklaying and Jobbing.

Prompt attention to by D. S. Baker, No. 107 First avenue.

Stewart's Rose Geranium,

At Fleming's, No. 66 Market street.

Sargeant's Substitute for Tobacco,

Destroys the appetite for tobacco in a few days, and leaves the system in a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists at 50 per box.

Just Received,

Two hundred barrels Plaster Paris, 20 lbs to the barrel, at No. 6 White Lime, at D. S. Baker's, 107 First avenue.

R. E. Bread & Co.,

No. 70 Wood street, have an elegant assortment of Breakfast, Dinner and Tea sets, glass ware and china. Also, a large assortment of Queensware, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery and all housekeeping goods.

Flours.

Rolls and Vestibules out with Diamond Pin of every pattern, always on hand. Also, a large assortment of Flours, corner of Smithfield street.

Look at Closing Out Prices.

Fifty-one Embroidery, 27 inches, 75 and Thirty-one Embroidery, 27 inches, 50 and 62½ cents; 10 pieces Embroidery, 45 inches, 75 and 87½ cents; 10 pieces Wool Delaine, all wool, 37½ cents; 10 pieces Cashmere, 31 inches, 50 and 62½ cents; 10 pieces Cashmere, 36 inches, 75 and 87½ cents; 10 pieces Cashmere, 45 inches, 87½ and $1; 10 pieces Cashmere, 54 inches, $1 and $1 25; 10 pieces Cashmere, 60 inches, $1 25 and $1 50; 10 pieces Cashmere, 72 inches, $1 50 and $1 75; 10 pieces Cashmere, 80 inches, $1 75 and $2; 10 pieces Cashmere, 90 inches, $2 and $2 25; 10 pieces Cashmere, 100 inches, $2 25 and $2 50; 10 pieces Cashmere, 108 inches, $2 50 and $2 75; 10 pieces Cashmere, 120 inches, $3 and $3 50; 10 pieces Cashmere, 132 inches, $3 50 and $4; 10 pieces Cashmere, 144 inches, $4 and $4 50; 10 pieces Cashmere, 160 inches, $4 50 and $5; 10 pieces Cashmere, 180 inches, $5 and $5 50; 10 pieces Cashmere, 200 inches, $5 50 and $6; 10 pieces Cashmere, 220 inches, $6 and $6 50; 10 pieces Cashmere, 240 inches, $6 50 and $7; 10 pieces Cashmere, 260 inches,

The Daily Commercial,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

The Indiana Legislature yesterday elected Hon. D. V. Voorhees, of Logansport, to the United States Senate. Colonel Chauncey Wiltsie is one of the Republican caucus nominees.

The vote of the House of Representatives against the further granting of money authorities from the Treasury is a substantial victory for economy and reform in the general government. This action is in perfect accord with public sentiment as expressed in the late election, and the manifestation of firmness by the public will enlist our State Legislature would do well to imitate.

It seems to be understood that the Erie interest have obtained the control of the Fort Wayne stock, and that the same party hold a majority of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh stock, which secures them in possession of the road. It is reported that the allied powers that have gained these conquests, will next "go for" the Pennsylvania Central.

The publication by the New York *Times* of the so-called chapter of the Secret History of the War, is attracting much attention, and, we judge, producing a good deal of feeling in Washington. Secretary Stanton having pronounced the story untrue, so far as he is concerned, it remains for Gen. Rosecrans to say what he knows, and after that, if not examined, the *Times* writer will be expected to explain. Where is Rosecrans?

HARRISON'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

We publish below with the letter subjoined of Hon. Thomas Witmer in defense of the action of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, in fixing the number of officers of that body. The anxiety attending the attempt to economize out of the deficiency has led to the exposure of the other. The determination not to lose sight of. No matter should pervade himself to be misled or mystified by a one-sided explanation. We are gradually getting at the truth, and it appears to be this: The Legislature last winter fixed the number of "officers" of the ensuing (or present) House at thirty-four, ten of them to be pursers and feeders, at $600 each, and two superintendents at $800 each for the session, or $7,000 in all, in the place of $7,000 paid under this head last winter. This force, after the experience of nearly an entire session, the last Legislature decided was sufficient, but the present House, ignoring a responsible act, before it had a day's experience, resolved to increase the number by adding twenty-seven, claiming that the preceding Legislature had no control over the matter, and that the law fixing the number at thirty-four was void. This addition of twenty-seven increases the total force of the present House to sixty-one, or one "officer" to each Republican member. Ten of the increase are to be pursers and feeders, or twenty in all, with pay reduced from $600 to $400, the total cost for pursing and feeding being $12,000. The remaining seventeen of the "additional" twenty-seven, whose pay has not been reduced, have been apportioned to other departments in the House. Now it matters little which column is largest, or under what head is the expense, as long as the aggregate is not reduced, and is far great. These sixty-one "officers"—who, let it be remembered, do not include pages, sweepers, firemen, etc.,—must be paid, and we have as that only twenty of them are to be paid at the reduced rate of $400, the remaining forty-one of salaries ranging from $2,000 down to zero. Say the average of the whole is $1,000, which is less than it will be in the end, the total will be $61,000, or about the same as last year, when as every one knows there was extravagance beyond measure. Had all been made pursers and feeders there would have been some show of economy. The saving attempted by the law of last winter, passed apparently to atone for the extravagance of that session, has been completely swallowed up in the first hour of this. It matters not a particle what the "officers" are called. The sole question is are there too many and is the cost too great?

Mr. Witmer says "there have been appointments additional Sergeants at Arms." We smelled at the intimation, for we observe that a single Sergeant at Arms last winter was paid the modest sum of $6,500 00 for "hunting up" witnesses in one case. As there are three of these cusses this winter, and as several "officers" of this sort have been provided in advance, it looks as though the expenditure in this way would be large.

It will be perceived that the "additional officers" number twenty-seven, the original number being thirty-four. Why twenty-seven? Why not twenty-five or thirty? How did it happen that the full force of the session it was proposed that this old additional number twenty-seven, no more, no less, would suffice to do the work? We will supply the answer in the form of a suggestion. Our suggestion is, that when in caucus thirty-four "officers" came to be divided between fifty-one members, it was found that the number would not go round. Twenty-seven members were still without a salary at their disposal. Two consecutive votes were taken as a consequence. Examine the honors over twenty-seven were added to the force—in all, forty-one, or one to each Republican member. Then everybody was satisfied. Harmony and economy reigned. Mr. Witmer does not tell us these things, but we do not think he will deny the entire accuracy of the explanation. The reader will see in what quarter the "necessity" in the case lay.

There are no welcome things to write, but as an independent journalist, determined to do our share in the cause of economy and reform, and resolved to fight the battle squarely from the beginning, we must write and publish them, believing that to do so will be better for the Republican party, which can and will reform its own abuses, and prove itself entirely worthy of the confidence reposed in it. Cutting off at one end and spitting the other is not the economy that will suit the people.

The resolution providing for twenty-seven additional officers, provides also that whenever any number can be dispensed with they shall be. We hope it will be concluded that the process of reduction can be safely commenced at once. Twenty men can do a great deal of filling and pasting; they can or be needed elsewhere in the House, for forty-one officers still remain to do what nine then to be to done, and we are informed that some of both classes can be dispensed with. Rosecrans & Co could safely offer to do the work for $7,000. They could make money at it. The offer was made in over-est; they know perfectly what they were doing when they made it, and it is simply trivial to say it was not believed "that the offer was made in good faith," especially as those making it proposed to give bonds for the satisfactory performance of the contract.

There are times when the people will be satisfied with nothing short of gentle economy and rigid honesty, when they will tolerate nothing they know to be extravagance, or that savors of corruption. This may seem new to some. It doubtless does conflict with old ways and customs, especially at Harrisburg. It is no new season. It is a settled policy to which the Republican party are committed. We have no object in the world other than to stand to its honesty and right, and save the party and country from the consequences of a departure from this policy. And we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have the support of right minded men of all parties, and almost the entire Republican press of the State.

Tuscarora Valley has long labored with an important revelation. The Lord has ordained now to try irrigation and cotton growing. Brigham proposes to bring a million bales a year by the Salt Lake Valley. This commends itself to Brigham's contract to build a portion of the Pacific Railroad. Brigham said at first that the Lord informed him that the railroad should never be made. When the bids for the contract were opened, Brigham found it a good thing to bring in the line of his inspiration command. Brigham's contract has not yet been completed, but Durant, finding the line he authorized Brigham to secure has been abandoned, and the people of Brigham's parish further delay on the score of "no road." The grading is nearly the same, and the ground taken hard. One thing is certain, the preliminary surveys, provide that cotton forming is done experimentally, and Brigham's last revelation a failure.

Prisons Reform.

Mr. Gilbert Barnes, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, imparts some valuable information, coupled with suggestions resulting from his own experience, on the subject of Prison Discipline, that cannot fail to be of value to the system pursued differs in some respects from all others, and although not perfect, that it approaches much nearer the ideal theory than that of any other State. "Penal discipline," he says, "is the result of every theory of prison labor, reformation, punishment and profit." There is order in which these should stand, but he regrets to record that the method is often reversed. He says that it is an indisputable fact that the Warden or Superintendent who can show the largest profit at the end of the year is looked upon as the most successful. "Discipline, reformation and good discipline are all very well in their way, but when placed in the balance against profits they kick the beam." Until reformation is regarded as the primary object of prison discipline—until the theory of vengeance and of punishment or punishment is thoroughly exploded, we have no right to expect any right progress for the better in the character of jails or of convicts who have served out their terms in them."

Mr. Barnes relates as the result of his experience that as soon as the convict has served out his time in the balance against profits they are turned adrift upon the world—friendless, penniless, and without employment, and in nine cases out of ten, from sheer necessity, they return to their old haunts and their old companions. Now for the future and prominent candidates for the Governorship, and the subject of reformation, and that both are now in order.

Two of the Paris evening papers, the *Siecle* and *Patrie*, deny that the Emperor has promised the French Minister to the Vatican to support the Prince of the Asturias as a candidate for the Spanish throne. The latter journal says that the Emperor has not even entertained the question, and that the Spanish Government has not officially asked the Emperor whether the Prince of Carignan was the candidate proposed by him for the throne of Spain, the Emperor replied: "I know the question of the succession to the throne of Spain, but I am not encouraging any candidature of any member of the Bonaparte family." Whatever chances of success in Spain the Prince of Asturias may have, they are not supported by France in their favor. The Emperor has declared that no pressure will be given to any candidature, and that he will not even express a desire in favor of any one. Such is the declaration of the Emperor's organ, and it may be considered as official.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* is steadily down on Governor Fenton, and improves the occasion of his election to the Senate to bring another indictment against him. The general character of which can be learned from the following "Governor Fenton has come to bring a libel suit. * * * By and his back door as fast as his constituents can let him in. Governor Fenton has been a good deal of a politician, but he has never been a statesman. He has never had a single idea in his head, except that of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single principle in his heart, except that of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single purpose in his life, except that of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single friend, except those who could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single enemy, except those who stood in the way of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single virtue, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single vice, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single thought, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single act, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single word, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single deed, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single motive, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single aim, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single hope, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single fear, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single dream, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single ambition, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single desire, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single passion, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single prejudice, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single preference, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single hatred, except those which could help him on in the line of his own personal aggrandizement. He has never had a single love

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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of

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

Government Securities.

Will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

And information given at our office.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Rate 6 Per Cent. Exonerations Bonds at 90.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Friday Evening, January 22, 1869.

The local money market did not present the slightest variation of course from yesterday's condition. It is thought by many that money will rule remarkably easy until about the middle of next March. At present there is no difficulty in supplying the wants of the business community, and the discounts of the banks is sufficient to meet their requirements. There is more inquiry outside of bank for good paper, but rates are nearly at the usual high figure.

As money becomes plenty, there is inquiry for real stocks. Bank stocks have touched an unusually low point, and seems they still invite purchasers. There is more demand for oil stocks since the late advance in oil. Many companies which have producing wells are looking up and their certificates are finding a market in many quarters. Petroleum is beginning to be indescribable. Columbia, the King of this class of stocks, is not in as active demand as it was immediately after the announcement of the last dividend, but there is still a general tone, far high to suit the views of purchasers. When this stock is very important in demand holders are so exacting that they stop transactions, which of course causes inaction, and it settles down into a dull condition when very few will buy it.

Government bonds are at a stand still. The early investment demand is thought to have exhausted itself at the high prices, and the apparent reluctance of capitalists to purchase in the circumstances which guide the gradual appreciation of these securities is the interval between interest days.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as dictated them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
Gold			
6's, 1881, coupon			
6's, 1881, registered			
6's, 5-20's, 1862			
6's, 5-20's, 1864			
6's, 5-20's, 1865			
6's, 5-20's, new			
6's, 10-40's			
7-30's, 1st series			
7-30's, 2d series			
7-30's, 3d series			

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 21.	Jan. 22.	Adv. Dec.
Gold			
6's, 1881			
6's, 5-20's, 1862			
6's, 5-20's, 1864			
6's, 5-20's, 1865			
6's, 5-20's, new			
6's, 10-40's			
7-30's, 1st series			
7-30's, 2d series			
7-30's, 3d series			

—The Railway stock market in New York today ruled steady, without material fluctuation, except in old Southern and the N. Y. Central stocks. New York Central maintains almost the same status as it has done for the past three years. The *Herald*, in referring to the pending injunction suit naively remarks that "the claims of the law suit, which is now in progress, with reference to the equitable rights of the conditions of justice as they exist inside and outside of Wall street. In the outside world people seek relief in the courts for damages to property and to many services. In Wall street, if they are more philanthropical. They seek to relieve the grievances of their neighbors, and lay claim for damages to property which is not theirs. The finale of the plaintiff in the Vanderbilt suit had no Celtical stock. In the parlance of the street they were 'short' of it. The secret of their existence for the welfare of all connected with New York central was that they had a large old act possess. Mr. Vanderbilt evidently proved to the stockholders that their stock was worth a great deal more than the stock contracted to deliver it at. He proved this by continuing to buy the stock, and hence the suit to convince the stockholders that they estimate their property at too high a figure. The price under free purchases this morning by those who go their faith on the Commodore's word of honor rapidly recovered from its decline, and went up to 107½. Realizations by those who could not withstand the temptation of selling at this figure sent it down again to the opening price.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Lemmey's Stock Room, Apollo Building, No. 9 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Board during the day:

Jan. 20, 1869.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	Closing.
N. Y. Central						
Erie						
Hudson River						
Reading						
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Rock Island						
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne						
Western Union Telegraph						
Quicksilver						
Mariposa						
Mariposa Preferred						
Canton Co.						
Cumberland Coal						
New York Central scrip						
Gold						

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Yest'day.	To-day.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Mich. Central				
Mich. Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Western Union Telegraph				
Quicksilver				
Mariposa				
Mariposa Preferred				
Canton Co.				
Cumberland Coal				
New York Central scrip				
Gold				

—James W. Kenney, Broker, No. 9 Fourth avenue, (Apollo building,) deals in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented on the New York and Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks or bonds at the regular rate on the Boards of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, and has every facility for such business as his special clients.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Friday Evening, January 22, 1869. }

Trade has seemed to be improving, but as yet it is only in expected good things to very fair, and in many branches of business. Prices have not undergone any material change for some time.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale rates at which dealers sell to retailers and others:

Apples—We quote small white selling at $2 50@3 00; large white are not as high as $3 00; Greens, $2 50@3 00.

Bacon, Hams, &c.—There is more doing and prices are firmer. We quote sugar cured hams 18@19c, and in canvas and plain 17@18c; shoulders 12@13c, and in pickle 9@10c; S. C. sides, 15@16c; sugar cured breakfast bacon, 18@19c; sugar cured shoulders, 14@15c; sugar cured dried beef sets, 20@21c; canvas and plain, 18@19c; sugar cured pickled hams 16@17c; pickled shoulders, 12@13c; pickled sides, 14@15c; pickled breakfast bacon, 16@17c; pickled dried beef sets, 18@19c.

Beans—We quote small white selling at $2 50@2 75 per bushel; large white are not as high as $2 50; Greens, $2 50@3 00.

Beeswax—We quote prime yellow at 30@32c.

Butter—Fancy—Rolls of firm, We quote packer brands and creamery, as used as fancy, 40@45c; choice—Rolls and tubs of a prime quality, 35@38c.

Cheese—Those coming into the market are selling at 18@19c.

Cracked Grain—Flour, Sales were made at $6 50@6 75 per barrel; Meal, $3 50@3 75 per barrel; Grits, $3 50@3 75 per barrel.

Dried Fruits—Apples, Sales were made at $6 50@7 00 per barrel; Peaches, $6 50@7 00 per barrel; Cherries, $6 50@7 00 per barrel; Plums, $6 50@7 00 per barrel.

Eggs—We quote at 30@32c per dozen.

Feathers—Market dull, with a good supply and prices unchanged. We quote at 60@65c per pound.

Flour—Market dull, with a good supply and prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Superfine, $6 50@6 75; extra, $7 00@7 50; extra family, $8 00@8 50; fancy, $9 00@9 50; high grades, $10 00@11 00.

Grain—We quote shipments at the mill, delivered on the cars here, as follows: No. 1 white corn, 90@95c; No. 2 white corn, 85@90c; No. 1 mixed corn, 85@90c; No. 2 mixed corn, 80@85c; No. 1 oats, 60@65c; No. 2 oats, 55@60c; No. 1 barley, 90@95c; No. 2 barley, 85@90c; No. 1 rye, $1 10@1 15; No. 2 rye, $1 05@1 10.

Groceries—We note sales of coffee at unchanged prices. Sugars are firmer and in good demand. Molasses is unchanged. Syrups are firmer and in good demand. Rice is unchanged.

Hay—Baled—Sales were made at $20@22 per ton; Loose, $18@20 per ton.

Hides—We quote Green at 6@7c per pound; Dry Flint, 18@20c per pound; Dry Salted, 12@14c per pound; Green Salted, 8@9c per pound; Calf Skins, 12@14c per pound; Sheep Skins, $2 00@2 50 each.

Hops—We quote at 30@35c per pound.

Iron—We quote Pittsburgh bar at 3½@4c per pound; refined, 3½@4c per pound; Juniata bar, 6½@7c per pound; Juniata refined, 6½@7c per pound; Juniata horse shoe, 7½@8c per pound; Juniata nail plate, 7½@8c per pound; Juniata spring steel, 12@13c per pound; Juniata plough steel, 10@11c per pound; Juniata cast steel, 18@20c per pound; Juniata blister steel, 12@13c per pound; Juniata German steel, 14@15c per pound; Juniata machinery steel, 10@11c per pound; Juniata tire steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata sleigh shoe steel, 6½@7c per pound; Juniata toe calk steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata square steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata round steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata flat steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata octagon steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata hexagon steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata half round steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata half oval steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata half half steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata square steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata round steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata flat steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata octagon steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata hexagon steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata half round steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata half oval steel, 8@9c per pound; Juniata half half steel, 8@9c per pound.

Leather—We quote sole at 30@35c per pound; upper, 35@40c per pound; calf skins, $1 00@1 25 each; kip skins, 75@80c each; harness, 35@40c per pound; skirting, 35@40c per pound; bridle, $80@90 per dozen; collar, $1 50@2 00 each; saddle, $1 50@2 00 each.

Lime—We quote at $1 00@1 10 per barrel.

Nails—We quote at 6@6½c per pound.

Oils—We quote Lard Oil, Winter Strained, at $1 50@1 60 per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 1, $1 40@1 50 per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 2, $1 30@1 40 per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 3, $1 20@1 30 per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 4, $1 10@1 20 per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 5, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 6, 90@95c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 7, 80@85c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 8, 70@75c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 9, 60@65c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 10, 50@55c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 11, 40@45c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 12, 30@35c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 13, 20@25c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 14, 10@15c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 15, 5@10c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 16, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 17, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 18, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 19, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 20, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 21, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 22, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 23, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 24, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 25, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 26, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 27, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 28, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 29, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 30, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 31, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 32, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 33, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 34, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 35, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 36, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 37, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 38, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 39, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 40, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 41, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 42, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 43, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 44, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 45, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 46, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 47, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 48, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 49, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 50, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 51, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 52, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 53, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 54, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 55, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 56, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 57, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 58, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 59, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 60, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 61, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 62, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 63, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 64, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 65, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 66, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 67, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 68, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 69, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 70, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 71, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 72, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 73, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 74, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 75, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 76, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 77, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 78, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 79, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 80, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 81, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 82, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 83, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 84, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 85, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 86, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 87, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 88, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 89, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 90, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 91, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 92, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 93, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 94, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 95, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 96, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 97, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 98, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 99, 1@5c per gallon; Lard Oil, No. 100, 1@5c per gallon.

Onions—We quote at $2 50@3 00 per bushel.

Potatoes—We quote at 60@65c per bushel.

Poultry—We quote Chickens at 6@7c per pound; Turkeys, 8@9c per pound; Ducks, 6@7c per pound; Geese, 6@7c per pound.

Provisions—We quote Mess Pork quoted nominally at $25 00@26 00 per barrel; Prime Mess Pork, $24 00@25 00 per barrel; Extra Prime Pork, $23 00@24 00 per barrel; Bacon Shoulders, 12@13c per pound; Bacon Sides, 14@15c per pound; Bacon Hams, 18@19c per pound; Lard, 18@19c per pound; Lard, kept constantly on hand by the tierce, 18@19c per pound.

Rosin—We quote at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

Salt—We quote Ohio River at $2 00@2 25 per barrel; Kanawha, $2 00@2 25 per barrel; Turk's Island, 50@55c per bushel; Liverpool, $2 00@2 25 per barrel.

Seeds—We quote Timothy at $3 00@3 50 per bushel; Clover, $6 00@6 50 per bushel; Flax, $2 50@3 00 per bushel.

Tallow—We quote at 10@12c per pound.

Whiskey—We quote Bourbon at $2 50@2 60 per gallon; Rye, $2 50@2 60 per gallon; Monongahela, $2 50@2 60 per gallon; Ohio, $2 50@2 60 per gallon; Alcohol, $2 50@2 60 per gallon.

Wool—We quote Fleece at 50@55c per pound; Unwashed Fleece, 40@45c per pound; Unwashed Combing, 40@45c per pound; Unwashed Delaine, 40@45c per pound; Unwashed Coarse, 35@40c per pound; Unwashed Fine, 35@40c per pound; Washed Fleece, 60@65c per pound; Washed Combing, 60@65c per pound; Washed Delaine, 60@65c per pound; Washed Coarse, 55@60c per pound; Washed Fine, 55@60c per pound; Tub Washed, 60@65c per pound; Tub Washed Combing, 60@65c per pound; Tub Washed Delaine, 60@65c per pound; Tub Washed Coarse, 55@60c per pound; Tub Washed Fine, 55@60c per pound; Pulled, 50@55c per pound; Pulled Combing, 50@55c per pound; Pulled Delaine, 50@55c per pound; Pulled Coarse, 45@50c per pound; Pulled Fine, 45@50c per pound; Pulled Extra, 45@50c per pound; Pulled Extra Combing, 45@50c per pound; Pulled Extra Delaine, 45@50c per pound; Pulled Extra Coarse, 40@45c per pound; Pulled Extra Fine, 40@45c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra, 40@45c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Combing, 40@45c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Delaine, 40@45c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Coarse, 35@40c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Fine, 35@40c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra, 35@40c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Combing, 35@40c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Delaine, 35@40c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Coarse, 30@35c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Fine, 30@35c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra, 30@35c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Combing, 30@35c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Delaine, 30@35c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Coarse, 25@30c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Fine, 25@30c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra, 25@30c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Combing, 25@30c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Delaine, 25@30c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Coarse, 20@25c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Fine, 20@25c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra, 20@25c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Combing, 20@25c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Delaine, 20@25c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Coarse, 15@20c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Fine, 15@20c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra, 15@20c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Combing, 15@20c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Delaine, 15@20c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Coarse, 10@15c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Fine, 10@15c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra, 10@15c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Combing, 10@15c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Delaine, 10@15c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Coarse, 5@10c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Fine, 5@10c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra, 5@10c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Combing, 5@10c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Delaine, 5@10c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Coarse, 1@5c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Fine, 1@5c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra, 1@5c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Combing, 1@5c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Delaine, 1@5c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Coarse, 1@5c per pound; Pulled Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Fine, 1@5c per pound; Pulled Extra

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

Annual Report of Controller Lambert.

Total Expenditures for 1868, $478,236 61

Ordinary County Expenses $136,260

Net Increase in Ordinary Expenses over 1867, $23,365.

The Work House—Vacation for 1869.

Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller, recently presented to the Court of Common Pleas, the annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the county for the year ending December 31, 1868, showing the condition of affairs in the Prothonotary. From it we learn that the total expenditures, for the year, were $478,236 61, which included $44,000 on account of railroad indebtedness, $70,000 of funded debt, $20,000 to the Commonwealth, and other sums, leaving the ordinary county expenses at $136,260, being a net increase over the expenses of 1867, of $23,365. The principal increase was caused by the advanced compensation paid to Assessors in making the triennial assessments. The expenses of the County Jail, and of the Coroner's office, were in small excess. In the Courts an economy is shown, the expenses of juries being small, and due to economical handling of the grand and traverse jury system. The Western Penitentiary and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital expenses are likewise favorable.

The total receipts for the year 1868, from all sources, were $540,236, exclusive of balance on hand from January 1st, 1868.

The following is a further statement showing the amount of contingencies warrants issued for each department, from January 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1869, and paid by the Treasurer:

Prothonotary	$2,000 00
Clerk of Courts	1,000 00
Register, Recorder and Commissioner of Alien Property	1,000 00
Sheriff	1,000 00
Coroner	1,000 00
Commissioners	1,000 00
Treasurer	1,000 00
Controller	1,000 00
Jail	1,000 00
Court House	1,000 00
Court Crier	1,000 00
Jury Commissioners	1,000 00
Auditors	1,000 00
Total	$16,000 00

A summary of the above expenditures may be interesting to the public:

Funded debt paid (including $15,000 for interest)	$70,000 00
Interest on funded debt, less $15,000 for interest, included in above	44,000 00
Interest on Commonwealth loan	20,000 00
Ordinary County Expenses	136,260 00
Sinking Fund	5,000 00
Interest on Northern County and Workhouse bonds	6,000 00
Interest on Penitentiary bonds	3,000 00
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	20,000 00
Ordinary County Expenses	136,260 00
Total	$478,236 61

The net increase in the ordinary expenses of the county for 1868 over those of 1867 is $23,365, the following contrasting table will show the material variations of expenditure:

	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
No. 1, Prothonotary	$2,000 00	$2,000 00		
No. 2, Clerk of Courts	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 3, Register, Recorder and Commissioner of Alien Property	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 4, Sheriff	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 5, Coroner	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 6, Commissioners	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 7, Treasurer	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 8, Controller	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 9, Jail	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 10, Court House	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 11, Court Crier	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 12, Jury Commissioners	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 13, Auditors	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Total	$16,000 00	$16,000 00		

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Sheriff	1,000 00
Coroner	1,000 00
Commissioners	1,000 00
Treasurer	1,000 00
Controller	1,000 00
Jail	1,000 00
Court House	1,000 00
Court Crier	1,000 00
Jury Commissioners	1,000 00
Auditors	1,000 00
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No. 4, Sheriff	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 5, Coroner	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 6, Commissioners	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 7, Treasurer	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 8, Controller	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 9, Jail	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 10, Court House	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 11, Court Crier	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 12, Jury Commissioners	1,000 00	1,000 00		
No. 13, Auditors	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Total	$16,000 00	$16,000 00		

THE BOLDS.

Important Action of the Board Compels the Disclosure of $40,000 Bolds Not Yet Found.

The final Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in the office of the City Engineer, with the object of Road Commissioners for the opening year who filled up and discussed all considerable unfinished business. There were three Road districts laid out, each under the direction of a superintendent, at a salary of $60 each, the city of three districts comprised the Fifteenth and Fourteenth wards, another the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth, and the third the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards. The appointment did not work well, as the Commissioners, or some of them at least, exhibited considerable feeling in regard to the amount of money which should be expended in their respective districts, and the appointment of "grading" from the representative men in the different wards, some objections. Some of the appointments were not confirmed, others declined to serve, having been employed on other work, and others declined to serve, having been employed on other work, and others declined to serve, having been employed on other work, and